

## THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1894.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—1420 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Telephone Calls.  
Business Office, 228; Editorial Rooms, 242

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily only, one month, \$7.50  
Daily only, three months, \$20.00  
Daily only, six months, \$37.50  
Daily only, one year, \$65.00  
Sundays only, one year, \$10.00  
Sundays only, one year, \$10.00

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION BY AGENTS.  
Daily, per week, by carrier, 15 cts  
Sundays, single copy, 5 cts  
Daily and Sundays, per week, by carrier, 30 cts  
Weekly, 10 cts

For Year, \$1.00  
Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribers by mail should send the money in advance, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an extra paper of postage stamp, and the paper will be sent by mail.

A letter from the publisher will be sent by mail, and the paper will be sent by mail.

Reports for June, which refutes the standing campaign falsehood of the Democratic and free-trade press to the effect that American machinery, particularly agricultural, is sold in that country 20 or 30 per cent. cheaper than at home. He denies the statement that such is the case. The only machines which are sold cheaper in Germany than here are American patented, made in Germany, which are not protected by patents there unless the patent right is taken out at the same time that it is here. German makers get an American machine and copy it. As labor is so much cheaper in Germany than here the machine, the patent of which has been ignored, can be put on the market at a much lower price than in this country. It is hoped that this refutation of a venerable Democratic falsehood by a Cleveland consul will be noted by Mr. Voorhees, other Democratic orators and the Democratic press.

## ATTITUDE OF INDIANA MINERS.

The action of the State convention of miners in repudiating the Columbus agreement, though not altogether unexpected, is much to be regretted, because it places the miners in the position of repudiating an agreement which they were in honor bound to abide by and commits them to a line of action which can only end in failure. What are the facts? The Indiana miners were represented at the Columbus conference along with those of other States by the officers of the general union and by their special representative. These officers and representatives had full power to act for the miners and to bind them by any settlement or agreement they might see fit to make. That is what they were there for. By electing them and clothing them with the power to attend such a conference the miners virtually agreed to abide by their action. When the members of an organization send officers and delegates to represent them in a conference involving conflicting interests with a view of settling disputed points, everybody has a right to assume that the settlement will be accepted as binding. If it is not, where is the use of holding conferences or making agreements? Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the Columbus conference had resulted in the adoption of a scale of wages satisfactory to the miners throughout the country and to all the operators except those in Indiana. Suppose the miners in this State had been willing to accept it but the operators had not, and that the latter had repudiated it and refused to pay the scale. Would not the miners have been justly indignant? They would have declared that the operators had gone into the conference with an understanding that the result was to be binding on all concerned, and now, because the scale did not suit them, they went back on the action of their own representatives. That is just what the Indiana miners are doing now. If they did not want to be bound by a scale that was satisfactory to the miners of Pennsylvania, and Ohio they should not have gone into the conference with that understanding, but, having done so, they should abide by the agreement. Not to do so is dishonorable. How can the miners expect the operators or the public to have confidence in any agreement they may make if they repudiate this one? How can they expect to get honorable men to act as their officers and representatives if they refuse to be bound by their acts? The Journal is not arguing that the Columbus agreement gives the Indiana miners as much as they ought to have. Probably it does not. They ought to have fair living wages, and it is doubtful if the Columbus agreement gives them such wages. But the agreement was made by their representatives, authorized and empowered to make it, and as honorable men they are bound by it.

Second, if the Indiana miners repudiate the Columbus agreement and decide to continue the strike they will enter on a line of action which can only end in failure. The miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and some other States have accepted the Columbus scale and will go to work at once. This breaks the strike and insures a supply of coal. The new scale is satisfactory to the Indiana operators, and they can get men to work under it. If their former employees will not do so they will hire new men, white or black, and set them to work. They have a right to do it, and nothing can prevent them. The law will protect them in the exercise of this right and, if necessary, the entire force of the State will be called into action to enforce it. If the miners undertake to continue the strike and prevent men from going to work they can make some trouble, but they will utterly fail to carry their point and in the end they will have to yield to the power of the law, and perhaps be punished for violating it. The law cannot compel them to accept the Columbus scale, but it will not permit them to use violence to prevent others from doing so, and if the operators choose to bring in new men the law will protect them in their rights. In these circumstances, if the Indiana miners will consider the subject dispassionately, they must see that any attempt on their part to continue the strike in this State is bound to end in failure. The strike is practically ended, and if Indiana miners are wise they will recognize the fact. They should return to work and do what they should have brought about a state of general prosperity that will justify them in asking for an increase of wages, with some prospect of getting it. At present there is none.

## CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

On the 6th of November next forty-two of the forty-four States in the Union will elect members of Congress. Thus in less than five months there will be a new House of Representatives. The paramount issue in those elections will be the tariff question. In fact, it will be practically the only issue, as all others will hinge on that. The hard times will cut a large figure in the elections, but in the popular mind that is identical with the tariff question, which will, in like manner, absorb or overshadow every other issue.

Since the present Congress was elected, now nearly twenty months ago, the country has experienced in advance something of the effects of such a tariff, as the Democrats are trying to pass. The experience has been disastrous beyond the

power of language to describe or figures to compute. It has been such an experience as the oldest man now in business cannot recall the like of, and such as the youngest man now in business will recall when he is old and gray-headed as without a parallel. The result has been a tremendous reaction in popular opinion on the tariff question. If the election of November, 1892, was a popular verdict in favor of what Democrats then called "tariff reform" there cannot be a particle of doubt that public sentiment has undergone a complete and radical change. The Congress now sitting in Washington is not a representative body. It is as entirely out of touch with the people on the tariff question as it had been elected before the war. A reincarnated Confederate Congress would not be more so. The people have omitted no opportunity during the last year to signify their change of front on the tariff question and their desire that the present law shall not be repealed nor materially modified. By an uninterrupted series of elections, State and municipal, they have declared as plainly as possible that they are sick and tired of the tariff agitation and that they desire a return of the prosperity that prevailed before this Congress was elected.

In view of these facts, why should not Congress refer the tariff question to the people? In less than five months, as has been said, they will elect a new Congress. If the result of that election should be on a line with those which have occurred during the past year it will be conclusive that they do not want any material change in the present tariff. The wisest, the most patriotic and the most democratic thing Congress could do would be to recognize the fact that as now constituted it is not a truly representative body and relegate the tariff question to the people to be settled by them at the polls five months hence.

## A WORD TO THE FAITHFUL.

The reports which a number of Republicans from different sections of Indiana bring regarding the political situation are of the most cheering character. Republican purpose is not weakening, and the popular disgust over the results of Clevelandism is not decreasing. The Populists are active, but where they make converts they will come from the disgruntled Democracy in the proportion of four to one. These are very encouraging reports, and yet they may involve one element of danger—a danger which comes from overconfidence. If such reports should lead Republicans to conclude that it is not necessary to put forth the fullest exertion to win, they are worse than a device of the enemy. If, because of these hopeful conditions, Republicans who are wont to be party missionaries in their localities, conclude that this is a summer of vacation from political work, they will find themselves the victims of delusion when the votes shall have been counted in November. The same watchfulness and effort are needed every year. There are men who must be looked after and instructed. This is especially important this season, because hard times have given courage to the calumniators, who this year are calling themselves Populists. They have a new set of lies and fallacies, and they will seek well-meaning men who desire to do right and make them converts. Their literature is most pernicious because it is designed to array one element against another and to present remedies for existing evils which, if adopted, would make the situation much worse than it is. There is but one remedy for hard times, and that is full employment for men and money. To employ both it is necessary that the American market should be preserved for American producers, the wage-earners in every capacity, the farmers and the men who can control capital. The present duty of every faithful and earnest Republican is to look after these sowers of tares. Local committees, the Lincoln leagues and the earnest precinct Republican can do this before the campaign becomes active, and by so doing can add thousands to the Republican vote in November. There never was a season when earnest Republican personal effort could be so effective, or when it was more a Republican duty. To-day overconfidence is our danger.

## BE NOT TROUBLED.

Somebody in this city has been to the trouble, this hot weather, to write a special for the Louisville Times a column in length, over which five headlines are placed, regarding the imagined difficulties surrounding the payment of the militia which Governor Matthews has called out to preserve order. It sets forth that it is a penal offense for the Auditor to draw his warrant on the treasury or for the Treasurer to pay a warrant that is drawn to meet expenses outside of that for which money is appropriated. The writer says there are several good reasons why the Auditor would be careful to follow the law in this case, since his action must be indorsed by the Legislature, which, if Republican or Democratic, would indorse his action and vote the money. But there is a danger, and it is this:

But the campaign is yet to be fought, and if the Populists, who have taken the side of the strikers and denounced the Governor for calling out the militia, should hold the balance of power in the Legislature, they could make the situation very uncomfortable for a State officer who was even guilty of a technical violation of the law.

Great Scott! Have Green Smith and his newspaper writers come to the conclusion that he and his kind have so disgusted the people of Indiana that his gerrymander will turn to the advantage of the Populists to the extent that there will not be Democrats enough with the Republicans to outvote the Populists in the Assembly, since "balance of power" in such a case means a clear majority in both branches? The writer goes on to say that Attorney-general Smith holds that the counties must pay, and generally refers to Green Smith as a dangerous obstacle in the way of paying the militia. Now, Alonzo Green Smith may be a great personage in Kentucky, where he is not known, but here he is famous only as the most insatiable of fee-grabbers.

The Journal trusts that its Kentucky neighbors will not agitate themselves over the question of the payment of the militia.

All Republicans, and most Democrats who are not soreheads, approve the action of Governor Matthews, and they so far approve his course that they will not see him embarrassed regarding the payment of the militia. A great Governor of Indiana, in a season of greatest peril, ignored the Legislature and borrowed money by the million. Law-abiding people will not permit Governor Matthews to be embarrassed by the Green Smith factionists.

In his message to Congress of Dec. 5, 1893, Mr. Cleveland discussed the tariff question with his usual plauditory ponderosity. After urging upon his party the imperative duty of tariff reform and the necessity of bringing relief to the people he said:

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be presented to Congress for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions will permit.

This indorsement of the Wilson bill in advance of its introduction in the House committed the President to that measure, and the bill passed the House as an administration measure. If the President approved the Wilson bill how can he approve the Senate bill, which differs from it fundamentally in principle and in many important respects? He can only do so on the ground that it is a political necessity for the Democrats to pass some kind of a tariff bill.

No editorial utterance by an Indianapolis paper afforded the people of the city so much genuine pleasure as that of the News of last Monday, when it railed at the people for not ratifying its decrees at the polls relative to the school commissioners. "Mark Twain never wrote anything so funny," was the remark of one citizen. Voters clipped the editorial and carried it about to read and reread to their friends.

Never did the News come so near conquering the whole town with laughter. All day Tuesday public expectation was on the watch for another such article, and the News never so disappointed her patrons when no further utterance on the subject appeared. The trouble is that the public is too exacting when it expects a newspaper to make such a spectacle of itself day after day. It is not in the nature of things, or even of the News, to do that, and it must not be expected that what otherwise has been a quiet day should be a day of such a nature.

The death of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge makes a peer of his eldest son, and probably ends what would otherwise be a successful professional career. Mr. Bernard Coleridge is a rising lawyer with an excellent practice, which he must now abandon to become a member of the House of Lords. The income of his late father's estate is said to be less than \$10,000 a year, and as this is utterly inadequate to maintain the dignity and rank of a peer the new Lord Coleridge will have reason to regret his social promotion.

The taking of a Populist editor from his wife, and after putting a "Mother Hubbard" on him, compelling him to leave through the streets, was done in a Kansas city, simply because he opposed the violence and anarchy of the Populist provision in the State constitution, will not win friends for the Populists or woman suffrage.

There are those malicious persons who assert that ex-Governor St. John of Kansas, made for the Populist camp when he heard that Mrs. Lease received \$50 for every speech. But persons who would pay to listen to St. John could not be hired to listen to St. John.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

More Information.

Tommy-Paw, who is the "sweating system?"

Mr. Figg—I don't know exactly, but it has something to do with the troubles of the pore.

The Cheerful Idiot Again.

"I lost my best friend the other day," said the cheerful idiot.

"Indeed? Who was that?" asked the sympathetic man.

"Myself. I was out hunting and lost myself in the woods."

Not an Unkindly Evil.

"Willie has taken to smoking cigarettes," said Mrs. Closeprip, to her lord and master, when he came home from the office.

"All right," growled the old man, "let him smoke 'em if he wants to. Cigarettes are cheap, and he won't be outgrowing his clothes so fast."

Historical Discussion.

Mrs. Wickwire—Wasn't it Shakespeare who said that the apparel oft proclaims the man?" or something of the sort?

Mr. Wickwire—I don't remember, but probably you are right. I suppose they had clothes loud enough to make proclamations in his day the same as now.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Bishop John M. Walden, Methodist, began his working on an Ohio river flatboat for 50 cents a day.

A man versed in languages heard ten different tongues spoken while he walked across the Brooklyn bridge the other day.

Alone, Bodjeska has been offered the direction of the National Theater of Paris, and may accept that position, which is one of great honor.

The Princess of Wales has sent a birthday gift in the form of a shilling for every past birthday to Mrs. Sarah Thomas, aged 96, the oldest lady in Wales.

A Washington newspaper man says he has learned the secret of keeping comfortable in hot weather. It is simply to eat no meat before sunset. He says he has followed the rule for years and knows it answers the purpose.

Several wagon loads of gold and silver plate were used at the recent State concert at Buckingham Palace. On the walls were placed a number of gold shields which were purchased by George IV and which were mounted on crimson stands.

George Peabody Wetmore, who will succeed Mr. Dixon as United States Senator from Rhode Island, is forty-eight years of age and has twice been Governor of the State. He is a man of wealth, a thorough politician and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, who was for several years president of the Lowell Humane Society, tried to buy a horse in Boston the other day, but was told at every place he visited that it was next to impossible to obtain an animal with an "undocked" tail. "Then," said the Governor, "I will walk."